FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL SPEAKS ON PARTY CONSTITUTION 8 MAY

LD090942 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] A meeting of the committee of the party activists of the city of Kabul and Kabul Province about the second [word indistinct] plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee about the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the constitution of the PDPA and the duties of the said organization was held this afternoon at the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace.

At this glorious meeting Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, gave a speech during which he dealt in detail with the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee plenum, especially the basic principles of the DRA and the constitution of the PDPA relating to the historic meeting of 13 April 1980.

After the agenda was read by 'Abdozzohur Razmjoy, member of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of the Kabul party organization, and before his revolutionary speech, in which he pointed to the 35th anniversary of triumph over fascism, [words indistinct] the history of humanity, that is, the coming of 9 May, on which the greatest fascist power was defeated by the vast power of the USSR, let me present my congratulations. During his historic revolutionary speech Babrak Karmal explained the decisions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and pointed to the historic importance of the second party plenum, and said that we live in an era of great episodes [word indistinct] and social life of the people of our beloved country, Afghanistan. Our future generation and our sons will remember it with pride. One of these important episodes which has entered the history of our party is the second plenum of the Central Committee, which was held on 13 April this year.

Babrak Karmal also spoke about the new stage of the Sawr Revolution and its revolutionary value related to the plenum. He said: Let me [words indistinct] in my speech in the Central Committee plenum about the achievements of the second phase of the Sawr Revolution and the duties of the party regarding the unity of the party in the sphere of political ideology, the organizational activity of the party and the decision [word indistinct] of the social and governmental life of the DRA [words indistinct]. This was unanimously approved by the PDPA Central Committee plenum. [Words indistinct] national and democratic revolution has been specified and the all-round duties the party should undertake have been approved.

In the speech it was especially mentioned that (?the Sawr Revolution) has the objective of bringing democratic changes, that is, the elimination of all the remnants of feudalism and prefeudal relations socially and nationally, in connection with land ownership, large landowners and the distribution of land to the landless peasants, those who hold less land and agricultural workers, the growth of the national economy, the advancement of the people's living standards, the extension of education, the gradual elimination of illiteracy, the development of the national culture of the various nationalities in Afghanistan, the democratic solution of the national problem, the democratiziation of the social and political life of the country, the elimination of the influence of colonialism, imperialism and aspects related to it. These were among the topics covered in the speech.

It was also said in the speech that our revolution is a deeply national and anti-imperialist revolution. The particularities of the development of our society, the religious beliefs of our people, and the various traditions of our nationalities and tribes is reflected therein. It is said in the speech that for the national and democratic Sawr Revolution to fulfill its objectives, a political sovereignty must be established whose pillars rest on the unity of workers and peasants with the participation and cooperation of other toilers and all the real patriots of the country, including soldiers and officers of the revolutionary armed forces, intellectuals, artisans [word indistinct] patriotic clergy, traders and national capitalists.

It was said in the speech that unfortunately [words indistinct] after the Sawr Revolution various mistakes and deviations from the original course of the party have taken place. For these mistakes we can name the following reasons: the backwardness of Afghanistan, the lack of trained [word indistinct] working class, trained personnel to lead in the various fields, especially those who (?follow) the command of the revolution, and on the other hand the PDPA (?was lacking) experience in governmental, economic and [word indistinct] affairs. And [word indistinct] collective leadership was changed to democratic centralization as a result of which some undesirable important decisions were taken about prior necessary preparations [words indistinct]. In the speech at the plenum it was mentioned that one of the obstructions to the implementation of the aims of the Sawr Revolution was the activity of the eliminated exploiters who are traitors to the people, who with the help of world imperialism and reaction were trying to suffocate our revolution, but all these attempts led to failure and from 27 December the new phase of the Sawr Revolution began, which is considered by the toilers as the phase of the salvation of Afghanistan's people.

It was pointed out in the plenum that the PDPA considers it its duty to put into practice the laws of the social revolution in observance of Afghanistan's particular conditions and the sacred religion of Islam.

In connection with the constitution of the party, which was approved at the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, Babrak Karmal said that the constitution is a fundamental document of the party. In the constitution the organization of the party, [word indistinct] party activities approves the decisions of the party. In addition to this it is a document which is related to the particular activities of the party at specified times.

Comrades, the PDPA is a living organism which in a permanent way [words indistinct] develops revolutionary changes in society at every stage of the development of the party. It is facing new problems which (?create) new organizational areas and (?demand) new methods of working. It is natural that the start of the second phase of the Sawr Revolution and the later decisions for our party [word indistinct], the possibility of the political, ideological and organizational unity of the party, and to that effect the PDPA and the unfailing unity of all members of the party around the Central Committee and the Politburo was accomplished. This work is now carried on by all party organizational interests, real friendship, sincerity, fraternal trust, the observance of the principles and mutual requests are attended to.

The party, from the viewpoint of organization, (?has changed). With its lofty objectives the preliminary organization of the party is founded on a new basis; party committees have been formed in the provinces, cities, villages and districts, and the basis for the organization of the said committees has been laid. Members of [word indistinct] and party activists have joined in the construction of the party. All the said changes for the betterment of the life of the party (?are outlined) in the constitution of the party. In it the 15 years of the party's history have been taken into consideration. The material that is acceptable in the constitution for the new stage of the revolution has been taken into consideration. In the constitution the regulations for the guidance which organizes the activities of the party are approved. They relate above all to the rights and the duties of party organization vis-a-vis members of the party, the conditions of membership of the PDPA democracy and the inner discipline of the party, the means of organizing the guidance organs of the party. Similarly the serious [words indistinct].

All the sections of the constitution that have been approved create the particular laws of the party and (?guide) all the party organizations and members of the PDPA. It should be pointed out that the constitution of the PDPA is in keeping with the objectives of the new party and its activities, which are in line with the scientific revolutionary period. It is approved that the PDPA is based on democratic central organization. The party and to that effect the real revolutionary party with [word indistinct] is safe. If every member of the party acts according to his own wishes, without taking into account the decisions of the organs of the party that are above him, there is no unity in the party and no unity in the actions of the party. [Word indistinct] proposes democratic centralization, (?the carrying out) of the decisions of the organs of the party on the basis of collective judgment and collective opinion. That is why the constitution of the PDPA points out that collective leadership and the presence of the unconditional decisions of organs above the party [words indistinct].

The constitution of the party, its ideological unity from top to bottom and from bottom to top is outlined. If members of the PDPA do not observe the decisions of the party regarding the unity of the party they would be acting in an illegal manner within the party.

It is written in the constitution that it is the duty of every member of the party to observe the ideology and the organizational unity of the party, and should struggle with any opposition inside or outside the party which is detrimental to the unity of the party. The members of the party should also struggle against all factionalism, regionalism, chauvinism, nationalism, revisionism, dogmatism and all sorts of left and right socialism, liberalism, (?sectarianism).

Comrades, have trust in the leadership of the party and government and have trust. Do not be deceived by the propaganda of the enemies. As far as I am concerned I shall guarantee the unity of the party with my own blood and will continue to do so [words indistinct]. The unity of the party in all its organizational duties whould be understood. [Words indistinct] that is why the constitution of the PDPA explains the conditions for the membership and (?training) of the new members. It is asked of every member of the party (?to observe party discipline). A unifying discipline for all party organs and party members without taking into consideration the opposition in the party and society into account is the major law of the life of the party.

KARMAL CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING 10 MAY

LD112224 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Council of Ministers held a meeting at the Revolutionary Council headquarters yesterday. At the meeting the Council of Ministers considered a number of proposals by ministries and departments and adopted the necessary decisions. In addition, at the request of the Ministry of Public Works, it was decided that in the interest of the realization of social justice [words indistinct] which reaches the Microyan [residential area of Kabul] housing and supervision directorate, all persons who reside in the Microyan government-owned apartments are obligated to pay, instead of 10 percent of their salaries, 600 afghanis of rent per room. This order is to be enforced from 21 May. Similarly, commodities belonging to the housing authority have been exempted from customs duty as before.

At the proposal of the Ministry of Education and Training instructions were issued for municipalities in the capital and provinces and all branches of the Ministry of Public Works and housing authorities to consult with the Ministry of Education and Training whenever they plan urban construction works and school buildings in the capital and provinces. A series of other instructions were also issued in this connection.

In order to carry out general repair works at the holy shrine of Mazar-e Sharif, at the request of the Ministry of Information and Culture, it was decided that in addition to the assigned sums in the 1980 development budget, the Ministry of Finance will authorize the allocation of a further 1 million afghanis for this purpose.

KABUL REPORTS ON INAUGURATION OF SOVIET-BUILT PROJECT

ID102100 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The gas refinery project at (Jarduk), the construction work of which has been completed with the technical assistance of the friendly USSR, will be inaugurated with a ceremony tomorrow.

Engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, the minister of mines and industry; Shcherbina, USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; Fateh Mohammad Tarin, the deputy minister of planning; and Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to Kabul, arrived in Sheberghan, the provincial capital of Jowzjan Province, this morning.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of mines and industry and the USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises and their entourage were warmly welcomed by the provincial committee secretary, the governor of Jowzjan, the commander of the police, the members of the provincial and city committees, government officials and a great number of the citizens of Sheberghan.

Further Details

ID112255 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The (Jarkuduk) gas refinery project in Sherberghan, the capital of Jowzjan Province, which has been completed with the technical assistance of our friend and great neighbor, the Soviet Union, was inaugurated at a special ceremony today. The ceremony began with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran, and after the playing of the national anthems of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR and the hoisting of the national flags of both countries, the Minister of Mines and Industry Engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, and the USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, Shcherbina, made speeches in which they reflected on the 60 years of friendly, fraternal and good neighbor relations between our two countries and regarded the opening of this project as yet another sign of the fraternity and friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Afterward Engineer Danesh and Shcherbina inaugurated the (Jarkuduk) gas refinery by cutting the ribbon to enthusiastic applause from the participants at the ceremony. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent adds that at the outset of the ceremony, the secretary of the Jowzjan provincial committee gave a welcoming speech for the friendly Soviet guests. Later, the Jowzjan governor, the director of the Afghan national oil institute, the head of the (Jarkuduk) construction project and two workers representing the Afghan and Soviet workers made speeches.

In addition to the friendly Soviet guests, the ceremony was attended by the members of the Jowzjan municipal and provincial party committees, leading members of the women's and youth organizations and party activists, heads of the provincial offices and a large number of workers and toilers of the province.

The construction work on the (Jarkuduk) gas refinery project, which started 3 years ago with the technical cooperation of the friendly USSR, was completed recently, and it represents one of the largest industrial projects in the country.

KESHTMAND, DOST RETURN FROM BELGRADE 10 MAY

GF101738 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's Information Department has reported that Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, deputy head of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, returned home today. They had attended the funeral service for Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION HELD AT GDR EMBASSY

LD092312 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Germany at a function held yesterday in Kabul marked the 35th anniversary of freedom from the yoke of fascism. At this function held at the residence of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, and members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and members of presidiums of public [word indistinct] organizations and embassies of friendly countries in Kabul also participated.

AS-SADAT REPORTEDLY AIDS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS'

LD102128 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Anwar as-Sadat, the president of Egypt, in order to show his further servitude to the United States, is taking part in the training and arming of the counterrevolutionary groups who are sent to Afghanistan for the accomplishment of the plundering and counterrevolutionary activities, via Pakistan.

A reporter of the Baltimore SUN, which is published in the United States, writes that he himself has witnessed Egyptian arms being sent to Peshawar, one of the major centers of the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements. The reporter writes that the Egyptian arms are sent via Islamabad in the diplomatic pouch.

The As-Sadat regime sends arms to mercenaries and trains robber groups to send to Afghanistan.

The Baltimore SUN adds that recently the Egyptian military attache in Pakistan was sent into Afghanistan together with mercenary soldiers.

POLITBURO MEMBER ADDRESSES MEETINGS IN PROVINCES

Teachers Meeting in Qonduz

LD092225 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, yesterday met the heads and teachers of the schools in the central and adjoining districts of Qonduz Province in the Spinzar company club hall. In a speech, Dastagir Panjshiri threw light on the new development stage of the liberating Sawr Revolution. He told the teachers:

You, the learned of the society, should realize your historic mission and have no reservation about enhancing the education and understanding of your people. He said: This is your duty--to save people from ignorance and let them know about the ideals of their revolutionary government, which has no aim but the prosperity and well-being of the people.

At the end of his speech Dastagir Panjshiri said: With the help of our people, we will crush the unstable and toppling trenches of the enemies of our homeland and revolution that have been constructed with the help of U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and Pakistani reaction in our country. We will eliminate the enemies of our sacred soil and the enemies of revolution with the help of our toiling people.

Following his speech a number of teachers, on behalf of the others, promised Panjshiri every kind of sacrifice in the training of the homeland's sons and in educating the people.

Address to Takhar Workers

LD112350 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpt] The toiling people of (Udahar) county of Takhar Province expressed their support for the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the revolutionary line of the new revolutionary phase of the Sawr Revolution during meetings.

In this meeting Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Revolutionary Council, as well as the governor of the Takhar Province and the commander of the 75th regiment of the armed forces, delivered speeches in which they condemned the continuation of aggression and the undeclared war by the United States, China and Pakistan against our country.

In turn one of the toilers, while expressing support for the glorious Sawr Revolution and readiness to defend it, thanked the government for the measures taken to supply (?cotton) seeds for cultivation and provide water and other facilities for the cultivation of (?fodder).

KABUL WARNS OF 'IMPERIALIST' INTERFERENCE IN UNIVERSITY

LD102238 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 10 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Government of Afghanistan deems it its duty to strengthen and to consolidate the unity and friendship between the people of our country so that we shall work hard, shoulder to shoulder, for the prosperity and happiness of the entire population of Afghanistan.

What is most deplorable is the fact that ever since the victory of Sawr Revolution, imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and Pakistan reaction, and other enemies of the Sawr Revolution, have been carrying (?out) subversive acts and provocations in order to create obstacles against the progressive regime established by the working people of Afghanistan.

The agents of imperialism and reaction are engaged in instigating and deceiving our innocent people, and the mass media of the imperialists carry lies and fabrications in an attempt to create tension among our people and thus obstruct the progressive and revolutionary changes which are taking place under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan during the new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

The disturbances and provocations caused during the last few days in Kabul are an example of the wild designs of the imperialists and agents of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution. With the vast propaganda which the mass media of imperialist circles carries out against the progressive regime of Afghanistan the agents of imperialists want to undermine the gains of the Sawr Revolution and disturb public opinion about the democratic activity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, in an attempt to bring into light the reality of the situation and the hand behind the disturbances created in the Kabul University campus carried interviews with a number of university students. These interviews are indicative of the fact that certain adventurist elements have been trying at the instigation of imperialism and the enemies of the Sawr Revolution to abuse the fundamental democratic rights and freedoms granted the people by the fundamental principles. Under the fundamental principles the people are given the right to demonstrate peacefully, without undermining and endangering the peace and order in the country.

The interview with the university students made it clear that the disturbances were the outcome of the efforts of a number of adventurists who want to get the university and schools closed and have the students boycott their classes. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is fully prepared to handle the situation and (?serve the cause of the) oppressed and exploited people of Afghanistan. Any efforts made by the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, the imperialists, will be brought to failure, and the way will be paved to ensure democracy, peace, and social progress in revolutionary Afghanistan.

225 RESIDENTS RETURN TO HOMES IN TAKHAR PROVINCE

LD092238 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Two hundred and twenty-five residents of central Takhar Province and the villages of its Khvajeh Ghar district, who had fled because of the repression under Amin, have returned home. In the course of a meeting with the Takhar governor they expressed their loyalty to their revolutionary government and promised full assistance to the defense of the homeland.

The governor of Takhar Province then thanked them for their (?love) of our government and our national and democratic revolution. He encouraged them to continue to serve the homeland.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY IN PROVINCES

AFT: Soviet Offensive in Badakhshan

OW0922244 Paris AFP in English 2238 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, May 9 (AFP)--The Soviet Union has this week landed a fresh batch of Red Army units, comprising hundreds of soldiers, in the strategic Badakhshan Province on the Chinese border, rebel sources said here today. The men were flown in by sorties carried out by 36 helicopter gunships under the cover of Russian jets, the sources said.

During the day-long operation last Tuesday launched to crush the Moslem rebellion in that province, Soviet forces lost 150 men and three helicopters, the rebel group opposing communist rule in Afghanistan said.

According to the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, the fresh Soviet troops landed mostly around guerrilla strongholds in Baharak county, near the provincial capital of Faizabad, Shaheed Khanka and Shahkhak 'Abd 'Ali. The province is also close to the Soviet border.

The Soviet force, equipped with sophisticated weapons so far unseen in Afghanistan, launched a two-pronged attack on a Moslem rebel position in the areas, the sources said. The battle raged for seven hours, they said.

The Soviet force, armed with heavy machine guns, a battery of armoured vehicles and more than 70 tanks, suffered heavy casualties, the sources said. They said that Moslem forces killed 150 Russians, burnt six tanks and destroyed 18 armoured cars in the fighting in which six of their number were killed. Two helicopter gunships were shot down by Moslem volunteers while the third caught fire just before landing at the Faizabad airport, the sources said. Seven Russian helicopters, in three sorties, carried the bodies of their comrades who died at the hands of Moslem guerrillas, the rebels organization said.

Meanwhile, the rebel organization, quoting latest reports reaching its headquarters, said that students in Kabul were continuing boycott of classes and that attendance was "very thin" even in primary schools. The government was pressuring parents to force their children to call off the agitation against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan which entered its second week.

Further Details

BK1101729 Hong Kong AFP in English 1713 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 10 May (AFP)--Afghan rebels regained control of Zibak county in Badakhshan Province after heavy fighting late last week that killed 90 Soviet soldiers, including a general, an insurgent group said here today.

The Islamic alliance said 40 Soviet soldiers were killed in Darwaz county when rebels shot down a Soviet helicopter soon after it crossed into Afghan territory three days ago. The Islamic alliance said the Moslem guerrillas attacked an army unit and shot down two helicopters while fighting to break the Soviet hold in Zibak county in northeastern Afghanistan.

The two helicopters were carrying about 90 Soviet soldiers and the rebel organization claimed to have found the body of a Russian general in the debris. The rebels said Moslem guerrillas ambushed an Afghan-Soviet military convoy in Darwaz county and captured "a large quantity" of Soviet weapons.

AFP: Rebel Attack in Konarha

OW112008 Paris AFP in English 1947 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, May 11 (AFP)--Afghan rebels today claimed to have killed 15 Soviet and 45 Afghan soldiers in commando attack on an Afghan revolution day parade in Konarha Province. The rebel Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan announced here that Moslem mojahedin guerrillas opened fire from a hideout on a rally in Chigha Sarai, capital of the embattled province in eastern Afghanistan. About 40 of the Afghan troops, with their weapons, then joined the rebels, the organization said.

The rally, which ended in pandemonium, was organized by members of the communist Khalq party with support of the Soviet intervention forces to mark the second anniversary of the pro-Moscow April 27, 1978, revolution, the rebels said.

The situation in the province remained tense as Soviet helicopters made almost daily raids on Afghan villages to "avenge their defeat," rebel sources said.

The rebels also said that several communist troops were killed Wednesday when about 40 Afghan troops defected and launched attacks on Soviet-Afghan positions in the area. The defectors came from forces sent by Kabul to attack guerrilla strongholds near Chigha Sarai. Clashes between the army and insurgents also occurred last Monday and Tuesday, the rebels said.

BBC: Clashes in Gazni

TA100633 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 10 May 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] If the latest fighting between Soviet troops and Afghan rebels is as extensive as it is reported to be, the clashes may be the most serious since the Russians first intervened in Afghanistan. (Sartis Jacob) in Delhi says that the battle is reported to be raging in the strategically important Gazni Province to the southwest of Kabul. We're now reading you his dispatch:

According to the report from a source which has been consistently reliable in the past, the clashes began when more than 10,000 rebels gathered in the Ungut region of Gazni, about 100 miles southwest of Kabul. The source said that Soviet troops launched a massive counteroffensive in a bid to contain rebel guerrilla attacks, using more than 600 tanks, armored vehicles, helicopter gunships and MiG fighters. The fighting, according to the source, was still continuing. The source said that more than 5,000 villagers, mostly women and children, have been killed by Soviet straffing and ground attacks on rebel hideouts in the past 2 weeks.

Meanwhile, travellers who arrived in India from Afghanistan said that the student protests against Russian troops have now spread to several provincial capitals, and they add that more than 5,000 students have been arrested in Kabul. According to the travellers, the death toll among school boys and girls has reached at least 156. The travellers also reported the deaths of 25 Russians who they said were ambushed by a large group of Afghan rebels in their camp just outside Kabul 2 days ago.

We read you that report from (Sartis Jacob) in Delhi. [end recording]

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GANDHI RETURNS FROM BELGRADE, MAKES STATEMENT

BK100304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Gandhi has said that the Soviet Union has assured her that it is prepared to withdraw its presence from Afghanistan if conditions are created to do so. Talking to newsmen at Delhi airport on her return from Belgrade after attending Marshal Tito's funeral, she said President Brezhnev has told her that they do not want to stay in Afghanistan. Mrs Gandhi said that everybody feels that India can play an important role in resolving the Afghanistan issue, but it is very complicated. She pointed out that India has already taken some initiatives in this direction and no new initiative was mooted at Belgrade.

Replying to questions, Mrs Gandhi said the future of nonalignment does not depend upon any person and there is no division in the movement. India succeeded in preserving its unity and wants to further strengthen it so that it can exert greater influence on the advanced countries. She pointed out that the movement can also help bring about a new international economic order.

On President Carter's decision to permit further supply of enriched uranium to India, Mrs Gandhi said it is in keeping with the India-U.S. agreement and added that it still has to go to the Congress. The prime minister was received at the airport, amongst others, by a number of her cabinet colleagues.

Further Details

BK091608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that several nations feel that India can play an important role in resolving various international issues, including Afghanistan. She was talking to newsmen at Delhi airport this evening on her return from Belgrade after attending President Tito's funeral. She said that the occasion provided an opportunity to the world leaders to meet and discuss various global questions, and India took the initiative to discuss these problems.

Mrs Gandhi said the question is how to achieve a breakthrough. She said several issues are involved and it is not merely issues between Pakistan and Afghanistan or between Iran and Afghanistan.

Mrs Gandhi described the funeral of President Tito as very touching and moving.

Replying to questions, the prime minister said that both Soviet President Brezhnev and Chairman Hua Guofeng of China assured her that they want the nonaligned movement to be strengthened. Asked about the future of the nonaligned movement following President Tito's death, Mrs Gandhi remarked: why anything should happen to the movement. She said India succeeded in preserving the nonaligned unity. Mrs Gandhi stressed that the movement should be further strengthened so that we may have an influence on the developed nations.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON U.S. URANIUM SUPPLY RENEWAL

BK091658 Hong Kong AFP in English 1641 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 May (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi today interpreted U.S. President Jimmy Carter's decision to resume supply of enriched uranium to India as an acceptance of India's importance in the American global strategy.

"So long the Americans had been ignoring us, but now President Carter thinks that it is important to consider our views on global issue and I think that his decision is a projection of this thinking," Mrs. Gandhi told newsmen at Delhi's Plam Airport after arriving from Yugoslav President Marshal Tito's funeral at Belgrade.

President Carter had announced last Wednesday his decision to issue an Executive order for the shipment of 16.8 tonnes of enriched uranium for the west coast Tarapur atomic power station. The U.S. decision came after two years of bitter argument on India's refusal to accept full scale nuclear safeguards.

Mrs. Gandhi said that she was glad that the U.S. was keeping its agreement signed with India in 1963 for continued supply of enriched uranium to Tarapur for 30 years. "We are glad, but we are not sure if and when the uranium will arrive... It has to be passed by the U.S. Congress," Mrs Gandhi said echoing apprehensions expressed by the Foreign Office yesterday that the issue may not have a smooth sailing before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the U.S. Congress.

Mrs Gandhi denied that the delayed supply of enriched uranium by the U.S. was the most important irritant between India and the United States. "I do not think there was any irritant as such... Some of the Americans in the State Department had been saying that India did not fit in their global strategy, but now it seems that President Carter thinks that it is important to have India's point of view as well," Mrs Gandhi said.

Questioned if India would like to fit in the U.S. global strategy, Mrs Gandhi said, "It depends what you mean by the global strategy. If you mean that we should blindly follow, then we certainly would not like to fit in anybody's strategy... But a country like India's size and with the role we have been playing since independence, if the U.S. thinks that it can ignore us, then they are not facing the reality of the world," Mrs Gandhi said.

GANDHI RENEWS OFFER OF TALKS WITH ASSAM OPPOSITION

BK120336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated her offer to the Assam agitators to begin talks on the foreign nationals issue without immediately stipulating the cutoff year. Addressing a meeting in Nagpur, she said there is no difference of opinion on sending back foreign nationals who came to Assam after 1971. Even Bangladesh had agreed to that position. Once that position is accepted, there is nothing wrong in starting negotiations. But, Mrs Gandhi regretted that the students are not prepared to hold talks.

Explaining the difficulty of accepting a final date for the deportation of foreign nationals, she said many complex problems involved in this issue have to be sorted out. There is the humanitarian aspect, which cannot be overlooked. The question that remains is where to send the foreign nationals?

Mrs Gandhi said it is the desire of some that local people should get employment in the state to which they belong. If everybody thinks like this, how can the country become strong, she asked. The agitation in Assam began before the formation of her government. She said the Janata Party government ignited the spark and its successor government did not bother to solve the problem.

Mrs Gandhi criticized the Janata Party government for holding secret talks with the racial region of South Africa and with Israel. She said their double-dealings in foreign affairs had resulted in tarnishing India's image abroad and losing world confidence. The prime minister returned to New Delhi last night.

PAKISTAN DECIDES TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

BK091116 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Pakistan Olympic Association has unanimously decided to boycott the Moscow Olympics. The general body of the association meeting in Lahore today decided not to accept the invitation of the Moscow Olympics organizing committee to participate in the games. Thirty-eight members out of 40 attended the meeting.

Announcing this decision, President of the association (Syed Badh Jidel Shah) said they were grateful for the invitation but it could not be accepted because of the circumstances under which it had been extended. He said the general body felt that in view of the situation on Pakistan's borders and (?consequent) influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan, they would not be able to concentrate on these games. He, however, added that there are still 2 months to go for the Olympics and if the situation changed for the better, they will meet again to decide on the matter.

PRESIDENT HAQ RETURNS FROM TITO FUNERAL 10 MAY

BK100640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, upon his return from Yugoslav President Tito's funeral, told newsmen in Islamabad this morning that his visit to Belgrade was very fruitful and (?beneficial).

The president said although it was a solemn occasion, it provided an opportunity for him to meet many world leaders and establish direct contacts with them. His talks and exchange of views with these leaders were very fruitful.

Asked whether any new proposals on Afghanistan came about during his meetings with the presidents of Romania and the DPRK and the vice president of Cuba, the president said no new proposal was put forward.

About his visit to the DPRK, he said new dates of the visit will be fixed through mutual consultations. He said President Kim Il-song will be away from his country till 30 May and he himself has various engagements beside being busy preparing for the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Further Details

BK101134 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In a message to new Yugoslav President Lazar Kolisevski radioed from aboard the plane after his departure from Belgrade, the president [Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan] expressed the hope that the existing friendly relations and cooperation between Pakistan and Yugoslavia would acquire added strength in the days to come. He said Pakistan and Yugoslavia have many things in common and foremost among them was a dedication to the immutable principles of the nonaligned movement. Pakistan, he said will cooperate fully with Yugoslavia in defending these principles as they serve the interests of our peoples and of world peace. The president said we are convinced that under the new inspiring leadership, Yugoslavia would be able to safeguard its economic gains and consolidate its national independence.

Radio Pakistan's representative says that President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq also sent messages of greetings to the heads of states of Turkey, Iran and Bulgaria while overflying their territories.

In his message to Iranian President Bani-Sadr, the president said the people of Pakistan had great love for their Iranian brethren and wished them all success in the achievement of their cherished goal of creating a fully Islamic society. In his message to Turkish President Caglayangil the president expressed the confidence that the relations between the two countries that have stood the test of time would grow from strength to strength. The message to President Zhivkov of Bulgaria said that the friendly relations between Pakistan and Bulgaria will continue to develop further for their mutual benefit.

ISLAMABAD CAMP OFFICE SET UP FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BK101641 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] An advance group of the Islamic Conference Secretariat personnel has set up camp office at the site of the 11th conference of Islamic foreign ministers after their arrival at Islamabad from Jiddah today. The conference is beginning from next Saturday [17 May].

High officials of the Secretariat, including Secretary General Habib Chatti, will arrive in Islamabad by the end of this week while foreign ministers will arrive on Friday. According to the program, the meeting of the high-ranking officials of the attending countries will begin Tuesday when it will examine the agenda of the conference. The president is to inaugurate the foreign ministers conference on Saturday afternoon.

PRC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Scientific, Technical Protocol

BK110244 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Pakistan and China signed the third protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Under the agreement China is to cooperate with Pakistan in the chemical fertilizers industry, construction technology, agriculture, the cement industry, acupuncture and biogas.

On the other hand, Pakistan is to cooperate with China in farming, animal husbandry, cultivation of fruit trees, the manufacture of (?grease) dials and the production of sugar.

The protocol was signed by Vice Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Shi Lin and Secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology of Pakistan Shaikh Manzoor Ahmad. The two sides agreed that the fourth session in the series on scientific and technical cooperation will be held in Beijing next year.

Delegation Departure 11 May

BK111535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by Vice Minister for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Shi Lin left Islamabad today after a week's visit to Pakistan.

NAVY ACQUIRES SUBMARINE CHASERS FROM CHINA

WA121415 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 24 Apr 80 p 7

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Apr--The Pakistan Navy has acquired two submarine chasers from China, it was announced today. A communique from naval headquarters said the submarine chasers sailed for Pakistan today.

"The acquisition completes the transaction negotiated a few years ago between the navies of the two countries," the communique said, but it gave no details of any previous deliveries or the terms of the transaction.

BHUTTO DAUGHTER CHALLENGES HAQ REGIME IN KARACHI ADDRESS

BK111129 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 11 May 80

[By Masood Shah]

[Text] Karachi, 11 May (AFP)--Miss Benazir Bhutto, eldest daughter of the executed former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto, today renewed her challenge to the military regime of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq by publicly defying a martial law ban on political activities.

In her first public appearance since her release last month after a long period of house arrest, 28-year-old Miss Bhutto addressed a packed house of the Karachi Bar Association this afternoon. She urged the lawyers, politicians and other opinion-makers to forget their bitter differences of the past and work together for restoration of democracy in the country.

Miss Benazir Bhutto said that religious fanaticism, obscurantism and absence of democracy would cause an irreparable damage to the national unity and federal structure of Pakistan and invite foreign interference and possibly intervention by the super powers. These dangers could be avoided by adopting secularism, federalism and Islamic socialism she added.

Miss Benazir Bhutto is the second politician to defy the martial law ban on political activities by addressing the Karachi Bar Association within a fortnight. Retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, a former commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Air Force, made a similar speech here on April 29.

KARACHI CITES OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON PESHAWAR EXPLOSION

BK091628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] It was officially announced in Peshawar today that 17 persons were killed and 18 were injured in an explosion in the Pishtakhara police station, near Peshawar, yesterday. Lt Gen Fazle Haq, the governor of frontier province, visited the hospital to see the injured. Earlier he visited the site of the explosion.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ELECTIONS, GOVERNMENT FORMATION

Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr Vote

LD091126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, cast his secret ballot at 1015 this morning at the mobile polling station No 110 stationed in the temporary residence of Imam Khomeyni. While casting his ballot Imam Khomeyni said: [passage indistinct]

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni and many members of the imam's office and also the guards present at the ceremony cast their votes. Domestic and foreign reporters were also present.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of our country, today cast his vote. The president went to the 356th polling station situated in Mohammadiyeh congregational mosque on Dowlat Street at 1230 today and cast his vote. Those who were present shouted "Greetings to Bani-Sadr" and warmly welcomed their president.

Beheshti Comments

LD91218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0508 GMT 9 May 80

[Interview granted by Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, chairman of the Supreme Court and supervisor of the judiciary, to unidentified Tehran radio reporter--recorded, date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Dear listeners, in connection with the second round of the elections for the Islamic consultative assembly we are in the presence of His Excellency Ayatollah Dr Beheshti. Bearing in mind that the first of round of elections has been completed and a number of deputies have been elected, I first of all want to ask the ayatollah to tell us his views about the composition of the Islamic consultative assembly so far.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to all the brothers and sisters. Concerning the composition of the Majlis I should say that the deputies who have been elected so far come from the various social groups or from various political parties and groups. Naturally, these deputies represent these different ideological groups and inclinations in the Islamic consultative assembly. I believe the result of the second round of the elections will be decisive in whether this composition will remain and will continue as it is or whether there will be some unforeseen changes. If the composition continues as it is the future Majlis will be a place for the clash of different opinions and viewpoints. However, if these clashes of opinion are constructive and if they can make the deputies themselves as well as our nation more acquainted with various issues, and as a result the decisions which are reached are reached with greater awareness and wisdom, then naturally this will be useful and favorable for our country and our revolution. However, if these clashes of opinion and viewpoints are manifested in the form of clashes and confrontations between the groups, forces and leaders of opinions then, naturally, this will not be (useful) for these people and for this revolution. Not that it is not at all useful, but its benefit will not be commensurate with all the hardship and pain suffered by our nation.

This is why I give myself the hope, give the people the hope, that the future composition of the Majlis will be useful and constructive and that the clash of opinions will be a constructive clash which will throw light upon the path of the nation, and that it will be in the direction of the benefit of Islam and our Islamic, revolutionary nation.

[Question] Bearing in mind that a large number of people have been left over to the second round and that the elections should be held among them, what are your views concerning the characteristics required for the deputies who should be elected to the Majlis.

[Answer] The first thing is that these deputies should be Muslims and should believe in the Islamic Revolution and that they should be the true representatives of the Islamic, revolutionary nation. The deputies should have comprehended the straight path and revolutionary Islam. The second thing is that these deputies, naturally, enjoy the trust and the affection of the people. Those who do not enjoy the trust of the people should not be imposed by various means upon the people of a region. Of course, the people themselves, fortunately, do not accept these impositions today. The elections have clearly shown whether certain people have a popular base in various parts of the country or not. In any case, I urge those people who feel that they do not have a popular base among the people in a region to refrain from futile effort, and allow the people to take part in these elections with eagerness, enthusiasm, vigilance and awareness, as these elections have a decisive role in the future of society; directly for 4 years and indirectly in subsequent years and as a basis for the future, they will decide the destiny of our nation and our revolution. The people should be allowed to take part in these elections with peace of mind, with freedom, with purity, with honesty and with truth.

[Question] In your opinion what is the mission of the Islamic consultative assembly and what expectations can we have of it?

[Answer] The essential mission of the consultative assembly is to bring our Islamic revolution to fruition as soon as possible, to solve the problems of the people--problems which automatically face any nation which has carried out a revolution and which cannot be avoided. The expectation of the people from the Majlis is that it should be a place which reflects the ideals and wishes of the nation and which reaches decisions which are in harmony with these ideals and wishes. The Majlis should act decisively, resolutely and effectively on various issues, especially in the selection of the government and the vote of confidence which it will give to the future government, the investigation and the approving of bills, in the independent decisions which the Majlis should adopt concerning both domestic and foreign policy, in economic planning, in moral and spiritual planning, in a general supervision in all the affairs of the country, even in the direct supervision which the Majlis should assume concerning state radio and television and mass media, as foreseen in the constitution; in all these issues the Majlis should act decisively, resolutely and effectively. We should especially refrain from wasting the time of the Majlis with superflous, ineffective talks. Such a Majlis and the deputies of such a Majlis can win the trust of the nation and be a support for this self-sacrificing, hard-working, believing Muslim nation of ours.

[Question] You have seen that one of the difficulties which we have faced in nearly all the elections is the difficulty of illiteracy or, generally, certain wrongdoings which have been carried out in the elections. What are your (?recommendations) for solving this problem?

[Answer] I think that the brothers and sisters who are illiterate and who cannot write in their votes or those in Tehran who cannot read the ballot and mark the names they choose must practise before the elections. In Tehran they have to vote for 12 people in the second round; one of the solutions which has been considered is to mark cards with the names of the candidates written on them, and for the voters to mark them with a black pencil in front of the number, if they can count. In other cities where they have to write the name of one, two or a maximum of three persons they can practice; or they can take someone they trust with them to the polling station and should ask them to write in the name of the person they say. It is clear that any pupil or student or any literate person who is trusted by his father, mother, sister, uncle, aunt, or neighbor and is asked to write the person whom he regards as qualified to become a deputy, should be honest and write the name has has been asked to write. God forbid that the literate persons show treason toward those who are illiterate in writing on the ballot. God and God's servants will not forgive them for this treason and their own conscience will not also forgive them for this treason.

[Question] Do you have any message for the Iranian people concerning the elections for the consultative assembly?

[Answer] My request from the entire noble and struggling nation is that on Friday they should go to the polling boxes with great eagerness, enthusiasm and determination. All those persons who have voted in the first round should go and vote again in the cities where the elections have not been completed, like in Tehran, Esfahan, Tabriz, Gilan, Mazandaran and many other places where the elections have not been completed--Hamadan, Kermanshahan, various cities of Khuzestan, Fars and Kerman. In all these cities the people should go to the polling stations and should vote for the person whom they regard as qualified to represent them and their ideals in the Majlis. They should not be slack in this duty. They should not regard any other work as more important than this on Friday. God willing, I will also go at the first opportunity to the polling booth and shall cast my vote for the other 12 persons who have to be elected. According to the sublime teachings of Islam when a person performs these tasks for the sake of God and for his satisfaction they are regarded as worship. Therefore, it is both worship and a political activity, as well as a sign of the maturity and the life of ourselves and our society. Why should we not take part in this action with eagerness and enthusiasm and why should we not be rushing to the polling booths early on Friday morning?

Interior Ministry Announcement

LD091324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1250 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Here is an announcement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In view of the willingness of the dear compatriots to take part in the elections for the national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in response to the numerous telephone calls of various grups to the election headquarters and individuals asking for an extention of the voting hours, it is necessary for all the governors and district governors to immediately announce to all the registration and polling stations that in order to provide greater facilities for the voters all the registration and polling stations are dutybound to receive the ballots so long as there is a continuous flow of people to the polling stations to vote. It is clear that if some polling stations do not have any voters after 1700, they can close down and carry out their legal duties according to guidelines which have been issued.

[Signed] Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Ministry of the Interior.

BBC Report

TA091540 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] The people of Iran have been going to the polls in the second round of their parliamentary elections. When the new parliament eventually meets it is supposed to be going to decide the fate of the American hostages in Iran, but that date could still be some time away, especially as voting has been postponed in some of the troubled areas of Kordestan and elsewhere. Alex Brodie reports from Tehran:

[Begin Brodie recording] The second round of elections is finally being held, 7 weeks after the first. Then there were many allegations of cheating and sharp practive. This time things seem much better organized. In Tehran voting has been computerized. Instead of having to write out the names of their choices, voters this time have only to place crosses on a computer card, and polling booths are displaying pictures of all the 24 candidates for the remaining 12 seats in Tehran. There is less scope for cheating, and visits to a number of polling booths suggest there is less of the confusion and open canvassing than there was last time.

The turn-out halfway through the day seemed low. Ayatollah Khomeyni voted in the morning at a mobile booth which was brought to his north Tehran home, and when Dr Bani-Sadr cast his vote in east Tehran he was cheered by other voters. Of the 270 seats in the Majlis--the parliament--less than a 100 were filled on the first round. The government has announced that in more than 20 seats throughout the country polling has been postponed because of an adverse political climate. Nonetheless, most seats will be filled in this round, so parliament will be able to assemble. But when it will get round to deciding the fate of the hostages is unclear. A number of members of the Islamic Republican Party, which on the evidence of the first round results seems likely to dominate parliament, have said it will be 6 weeks before the issue is discussed. President Bani-Sadr and others want it to happen as soon as possible. [end recording]

Ministry Official Interviewed

ID091912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] The second round of the national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran was held today. In an interview with a Voice and Profile of Iran correspondent tonight, Interior Ministry Political and Social Under Secretary (Mir-Salim) [name as heard] referred to the manner of the holding of the second round of elections as very good. We now draw your attention to this interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr (Mir-Salim) could you please tell us how today's elections were held and whether there were any confrontations or clashes in the various constituencies?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today's elections went off very well.

As you obviously know, we stopped elections in about 22 constituencies for political reasons as well as for lack of preparedness as far as their social climate was concerned. However, we hope to be able to hold elections in these constituencies as well. Consequently, once elections are held in these cities we hope to have the people's elected deputies appointed to be sent to the Majlis to perform their sacred duties.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Elections have not been stopped in Bahar, (Boc'er Ahmad) and (Yasuj) and Kermanshah constituencies. The point is that since in these constituencies elections coincide with the reelection of the supervisory body, members of that body must first be appointed and then members of [word indistinct] voting appointed, and since these procedures take quite a long time elections in these three constituencies cannot thus take place today. The chances are that they will be held next week. As for Kermanshah, I hope that the outcome of investigations by (?the government) will be announced by next week, so that we may decide whether we should hold another election there or hold the second round.

[Question] What about people's response to this round of elections?

[Answer] The people's response has been relatively good. However, I should point out that according to the present trend, as compared with the first round, fewer people have gone to the polling stations. The reason for this is, first the leftwing political groups have had no candidates in a great many constituencies; and so they did not participate in the elections. Second and more importantly, the people have grown rather psychologically of consecutive elections and since there was no particular motive to [word indistinct] participate. Furthermore, we made no use of the media, such as the radio and television, to publicize the elections, and so people's response to the second round of the elections has been less enthusiastic than to the first round.

[Question] In how many cities was the second round of elections [word indistinct] held?

[Answer] These elections were held in 115 constituencies, one of which is Kermanshah, where elections could not be held today [sentence as heard]. All in all, 25 deputies will not be appointed, for we have stopped elections in a number of constituencies.

[Question] To this very minute, has voting in any constituency been nullified?

[Answer] There were two cases yesterday, that is Maku and Shirvan, where the situation was not favorable and we were forced to stop elections. Apart from these two, voting in no other constituency has been nullified. The main reason being the people's calmness and their care.

[Question] Please tell us when the results of voting will be announced.

[Answer] The counting has already begun. As for Tehran, unlike the previous elections, the counting will be handled by computer. My guess is that the preliminary counting results for the whole country will be announced in the next 4-5 days.

[Question] What about the Majlis? When is it going to open?

[Answer] Once the voting results, God willing, are announced this week [as heard], and once complaints are attended to [words indistinct], then we can hope to hold the Majlis by early June. It would be nice to open the Majlis by 5 June.

[Question] God willing. Could you tell us whether in those towns where elections were not held there would be an election before the opening of the Majlis?

[Answer] Should their political situation prove to be favorable, then we will issue instructions for holding elections in these towns. [end recording]

First Results Reported

LD100305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0256 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The first results of vote-counting in the second round of elections for the national consultative assembly have been announced in a number of towns.

According to reports received, in Fumen Mostafa Fumeni-Haeri; in Langerud Seyfollah Abdolkarimi Kumene; in Sume'e Sara Mohammad Taqi Ranjbar Chubeh; in (?Lamdeh Elya) Ahmad Qazanfarpur; in Na'in Aqa Shamsoddin Hoseyni (Naye'an); in (?Barkhar and Nameh) Mohammad Reza Babasafavi; in Falavarjan Shaykh (Tasalli) Shari'at Falavarjani; in Esfahan Mohammad Hoseyn Hoseyni (Onshe'i); in (Hersin), Sahneh and Changavar Haj Seyyed 'Abbas (Moqineshi) and in Shahr Babak 'Abdolhamid Aqa (Baha'i) were elected representatives of these town in the national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Supervisorial Appointment

LD101704 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i has been appointed supervisor of ETTELA'AT in accordance with an order issued to this effect by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Following is Imam Khomeyni's order:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i: In view of the fact that the country's press plays an effective role in forming society, I appoint you, for your competence and capability in running such affairs, as supervisor of ETTELA'AT, which is affiliated with the oppressed. Obviously you aware that the press must always remain in the service of the beloved Islam, the people and the country, and that freedoms should always be secured in the best possible manner within the context the sacred Islamic laws and the constitution.

We hope that, with the help of God and through the cooperation of the committed employees you will run the paper in line with the aspirations of the Islamic Revolution. We pray to God Almighty for the success of everyone along this path.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 10 May.

Following this appointment President Bani-Sadr, in an order addressed to Hojjat ol-Eslam Do'a'i, expressed the hope that ETTELA'AT would pursue a policy which would render the paper free from group clashes and factional authority. Following is the text of the president's message:

Mr Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i' on the basis of the imam's approval of the three-point proposal, I appoint you director of ETTELA'AT institute. In order to create a free atmosphere in the real sense of the word, it is necessary to abandon the present methods, entirely aimed at provocation and distortion, and transform the press into a place where constructive ideas and criticism aimed at evaluating and separating (?right from wrong) are reflected.

Considering my extensive familiarity with your mentality and cooperation, I hope that ETTELA'AT will follow a policy in which the paper will not become a place for clashes between groups and factional authority, so that it will become an effective factor in creating an atmosphere of understanding in society and, seriously and free from any censorship, will provide facts as they are to the public. [signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Khuzestan Results

GF101747 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] The second phase of the Islamic parliamentary elections in Khuzestan began yesterday at 0800 in 10 election districts. Citizens of Abadan, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr, Dasht-e Azadegan, Behbahhan, Dezful, Andimeshk, Shush, Ramhormoz, Izeh and Masjed Soleyman reported to their election districts to cast their votes.

According to reports received from PARS, the election results from Khuzestan are as follows: 125,705 votes were cast to elect 3 individuals to represent Ahvaz in the Islamic parliament. The following men have been elected to represent Ahvaz: Fu'ad Karimi, 79,731 votes; 'Abdul Reza Asadi-Nia, 79,330 votes; and Seyyed Mohammad Kiavosh, 71,913 votes.

In Behbahan, a total of 29,863 votes have been case. Mr Seyyed Shokrollah Zeyn'ali has been elected to the Islamic parliament with 17,812 votes.

In Dasht-e Azadegan, Mr Mohammad Mehdi Karami has been elected with 14,835 votes out of a total of 17,711.

According to a report by the governor of Ramhormoz, Mr 'Ali Reza Cheraghzadeh Dezfuli has been elected to the Islamic parliament after having received 8,102 out of 16,146 votes.

The second phase of the Islamic parliamentary elections has ended in Abadan. According to a telephone interview the governor of Abadan gave to a PARS correspondent, Mr Iraj Sefati Dezfuli, 52,464 votes, and Mohammad Naqshollahi, 37,020 votes, have been elected to represent Abadan in the Islamic parliament. It should be remembered that Abadan is entitled to three representatives. Mr Mohammad Rashidian was elected to represent Abadan in the first phase of the elections.

In Khorramshahr, Mr 'Ali Mo'arreifizadeh, 24,398 votes, and Yunes Mohammadi, 23,296 votes, have been elected to the Islamic parliament. Mr Mohammad Kazem Danesh has been elected to represent Shush and Andimeshk district.

The governor of Khuzestan visited some election districts in Ahvaz yesterday and voted in Kutabdul'ah district. Mr Gharazi, the governor of Khuzestan, also visited some election districts in Khorramshahr yesterday afternoon and met with city authorities to investigate the city's problems and needs.

According to a report from the public relations office of the Khuzestan governor's office, Mr Gharazi met with clergymen in Abadan and Khorramshahr.

Assembly May Meet 'This Month'

JN101851 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The results of the second stage of elections for the national consultative assembly have shown that nominees of the large coalition have won the majority of seats. This coalition was made up of the nominees of mojahedin scholars and the Islamic Republican Party, who are now expected to form the majority wing in the Islamic consultative assembly, something which will make this wing have a decisive effect on the assembly's decisions. After 99 representatives have won in the first stage of the elections, the number of winners has totalled 203 persons. This is a sufficient number for opening the Islamic consultative assembly because the constitution stipulates the presence of two-thirds of the representatives in order to open the assembly, which must comprise 270 representatives. However, the assembly will be opened with 245 members in view of the unhelpful atmosphere which prevailed in 25 constituencies, something which made the Interior Ministry postpone their elections until another date.

Semi-official sources believe that the assembly will be opened late this month, May. One of the urgent tasks of the assembly is to decide the destiny of the detained U.S. spies, since the leader of the nation and Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni has ordered that the consultative assembly should decide their destiny. But before that, the assembly will endorse the election of the assembly chairmanship body members, elect committees and prepare bylaws. The assembly will then enact laws [words indistinct] and issue of hostages.

Fars, Bushehr Results

GF110430 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The second phase of elections for the Islamic parliament has been held in Shiraz and other cities of Fars and Bushehr. Thousands of faithful and militant citizens of this part of our country, responding to the decree of our nation's imam, went to the ballot boxes and voted freely for the candidates of their choice.

In the first phase of the parliamentary elections, representatives of the cities of Borazjan, Darab, Fasa, (?Khonj), Eqlid as well as the first representative from Shiraz were elected with the required majority votes, but the election process during the same period was halted in Firuzabad and Boyer Ahmad. Yesterday, there were 240 balloting centers in Shiraz, 79 centers in Kazerun, 63 centers in Neyriz and Estahbanat, 84 centers in Larestan, and 77 centers in Mamasani in charge of balloting for the second phase of parliamentary elections.

Results of ballot counting in the second phase of the parliamentary elections have been reported as follows: 'Ataollah Mahajerani, with 122,678 votes, had a highest number of votes; Sabbah Zanganeh, with 112,123 votes, was second; Sa'id Shahsavandi, with 33,917 votes, was third; and Khalil Haq Negahdar, with 17,704 votes, came in fourth place. Thus, 'Ataollah Mahajerani and Sabbah Zanganeh were elected to parliament.

In the Kazerun election district engineer Rajab'ali Taheri, with 26,838 votes, was elected to parliament. In the same district, Mohammad Baqer Baqeri-Nezhad came in second, with 13,001 votes.

In the Abadeh election district, Haj Sheykh Hoseyn Kermani received the majority votes, 12,788. In the same district, Abolqasem Basiri, with 7,594 votes, was in second place.

In Sepidan election district, the results of balloting were as follow: Seyyed Abolfazel Razavi, with 17,404 votes, was elected Qobad Zare' Moayyadi was in second place with 5,852 votes.

In Sarvestan election district, Mohammad Amin Shadgar, with 11,682 votes, was elected to parliament, Qasem 'Ali Shadman was in second place with 3,944 votes.

In Larestan 'Abdolvahed Musavi, with 35,242 votes, and Mehdi Nasiri Lari, with 34,657 votes, were elected to parliament from this district. In the same district, Manuchehr Bahadori Qashqa'i, with 15,256 votes, and 'Ali Va'ez, with 1,857 votes, occupied third and fourth places respectively.

In the Estahbanat and Neyriz election district, Seyyed Ja'far Hojjat Tashri, with 15,898 votes, was elected to parliament. Naj Khalil Dadvar, with 13,447 votes, was in second place.

The election results of the two districts of Bushehr and Dashti, where the votes have been counted, are as follows: In the city of Bushehr, 'Abbas Heydari, with 18,248 votes, was elected to parliament. 'Alireza Mozaffari-Zadeh received the second highest number, 15,485. In the Dashti district with Hormoz as the center, Seyyed Mir Behdad Shahriari, with 27,930 votes, was elected. Ahmad Zahedi, with 4,977 votes, was in second place.

Defense Council Appointments

LD110712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, appointed Hojjat ol-Esam Seyyed 'Ali Khameneh'i and Dr Chamran as his advisors in the Supreme Council of National Defense. The text of the imam's decree addressed to Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khameneh'i is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed 'Ali Khameneh'i, in order to form the Supreme Council of National Defense on the basis of Article 110 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Your Eminence is appointed adviser and at this time. Since we are in extraordinary conditions, it is necessary that you should carefully investigate and report to me on the internal affairs of different departments of the army every week.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi al-Khomeyni, 11 May 1980.

The text of the imam's decree addressed to Dr Mostafa Chamran is as follows:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. Your Eminence Dr Mostafa Chamran, in order to form the Supreme Council of National Defense, your eminence is appointed as an advisor and at this time. Since we are in extraordinary conditions, it is necessary that you should carefully investigate and report to me the internal affairs of different departments in the army every week.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi al-Khomeyni, 11 May 1980.

According to Article 110 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the formation of the Supreme Council of National Defense is within the authority of the leadership. The Supreme Council of Defense consists of the president, prime minister, minister of defense, the commander in chief of the joint staff of the army, the commander in chief of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and two advisers appointed by the leader.

Premier Appointment

LD111905 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] ENQEIAB-E ESLAMI, which reflects the ideas of President Bani-Sadr, has written that a prime minister will be appointed within the next 24 hours. Regarding the recent political events in the country, the governmental institutions will be shaped out, one by one, according to the constitution. The majority of 220 representatives [words indistinct] elections so far in a grand coalition has the majority of over 100 seats. The grand coalition consisted of members of the parties, the Islamic Republican Party and several other Islamic organizations. Individuals have 50 seats and the candidates of the office of coordination of cooperation of people with the president have 30 seats. Election of 25 representatives has been postponed due to political unrest in some (?provinces).

One of the most important duties of the Islamic national assembly of Iran will be to determine the fate of the American hostages held in Iran. By orders Imam Khomeyni has given this authority to the national assembly.

Council Meets

LD120410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Revolution Council met last night. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti at the end of this session stated to reporters regarding the appointment of a prime minister: A certain amount of discussion took place on the subject, regarding the criteria, but there has been no definite conclusion as yet.

Regarding the appointment of a prime minister by the Revolution Council and the vote of intent [tamayaol] by parliament, he said: In fact, the present discussion will have one of two conclusions: either, if necessary, a prime minister will be appointed now, in which case the Revolution Council will do so and the imam would also confirm it; or, if not necessary, at least it should be made clear for the future in whose favor our friends [Revolution Council members] are. This to some extent would be effective as far as the future vote on intent is concerned.

One of the reporters asked: If the Revolution Council were to select a person as prime minister, would the Islamic Republican Party faction give that person a vote of intent? Dr Beheshti replied: According to law, parliament has the right to give or not give a vote of intent or confidence to the person selected by the Revolution Council and the president. We are trying so that the Revolution Council and the president will come to an agreement--agreement, not compromise. I declare to the nation that the atmosphere of this session was, from all sides, one of finding the most competent and suitable person; it was not an atmosphere of political bartering. I am very satisfied with this atmosphere; everyone, by pointing out the criteria, was trying to find the (?best of) people.

Regarding a vote of confidence by the Islamic Republican fraction in parliament, he said: No doubt, the Islamic Republican Party seeks the best and has announced its course decisively, that it seeks the best, whether he be a party member or not. The party has declared this as a (?religious) and social basis and will act on it. [sentence as heard]

At the end of the same session, Dr Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, announced to reporters: The Revolution Council approved the participation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries in Islamabad.

Regarding the appointment of a prime minister, he stated: A certain amount of discussions took place on the subject, but in any case this matter should be raised with the imam.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Khalkhali on Trials

NC111921 Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 11 (AFP)--Some of the American hostages in Iran may be put on trial charged with taking part in "Vietnam massacres", former top Islamic Court Judge Sadeq Khalkhali said in an interview published today.

"We must show we are capable of judging them, and if they are condemned to death we must carry that out as well," he said.

Ayatollah Khalkahli said trials of the estimated 53 hostages should go ahead and those found "only slightly guilty" should be freed.

"As for the others, I have heard they allegedly took party in massacres in Vietnam, and they should be taken to court," the ayatollah told ETTELA'AT newspaper.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, dubbed "the hanging judge" because of his reputation for meting out harsh sentences in Islamic courts, added that the Iranian handling of the hostage affair could have been better. He did not elaborate.

Hostages in Esfahan

LD091240 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Our special correspondent in Iran, Christian Billmann, has found in Esfahan, a provincial town in southwest Iran formerly much visited by tourists, a house where American hostages have been taken.

[Begin Billmann recording] On the roof a fortification has been constructed of sandbags. Protected from the sun by an awning, a Revolution Guardsman is on station there, helmeted, with Bren gun at the ready. The surrounding streets are closed by zig zag barriers and all vehicles are being controlled. At the front of the house, the iron door which leads to an embankment shaded by trees is welded closed and protected by a veritable barricade. The Islamic students who agreed finally to talk to me were not very chatty after all, and were intentionally vague.

The number of hostages is three or four. They were brought by aircraft last Wednesday. They are guarded by 20 to 30 Islamic students who came with them from Tehran. In addition there are Revolution Guards on the outside. The house, they told me, once belonged to the chief of the Esfahan SAVAK, the shah's secret police. It has therefore an array of security systems, strengthened walls, armored doors, and the like to which were added, spread out in the garden, a certain number of landmines.

Nobody doubts therefore that this bastion is solid, but in Esfahan most people I have met think that it is empty, that the whole affair is a cleverly contrived plot and no hostage was ever brought here. [end recording]

Qotbzadeh on Sanctions

LD101811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau a Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman announced that Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, during a short stop in Zurich enroute from Belgrade, in connection with the threat of imposing economic sanctions against Iran, told Chinese reporters:

Since the announcement of the decision by the American Government to impose economic sanctions against Iran, more than 1,200 American companies have contacted our representatives all over the world and have announced their readiness to establish trade exchange with Iran:

He added that: The companies have thereby shown that they do not honor the decision by the American Government and they do not consider the decision as binding. Our country's foreign minister said: In view of this, an economic sanction by European countries does not frighten us either. It might even be better if Europe goes through with this sanction too, so that the myth of the (?threat) of economic sanctions loses its validity once and for all can no longer be used as a threat to put down the righteous demand of nations.

Iranians in U.S.

LD102214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now we draw your attention to tonight's commentary regarding the harassment of the Iranian students in the United States:

Jimmy Carter and other U.S. officials, whose efforts to bring the revolutionary regime of Iran to its knees, have met with defeat so far. Following their latest fiasco in the Tabas desert and finding themselves disgraced with the American public opinion, they have again remembered their fascist act of 7 months ago and have ordered mobs to attack the Iranian nationals in the United States.

Today we have a report that anti-Iranian feelings in the United States have reached a crazy stage, to the extent that in Utah a number of CIA mercenaries attacked a group of Iranian students and severely beat them up. The same report says that as a result of this wild attack an Iranian student was severely injured and taken to hospital, that the city's police, not paying any attention, remained only as spectators to this event, and at the end the police announced with extreme coolness that according to information they had, should the Iranian students appear on the campus, they would be shot dead. The most interesting part of this report is an advertisement put up by the owner of a sport shop in another city of Utah saying whoever is ready to murder the Iranian leaders would receive a good reward. In connection with this report, AP also reports that a large number of U.S. Marines from all over America have contacted this person and, while expressing their willingness to assassinate Iranian leaders, have discussed the financial aspects and rewards of the operation.

We can benefit a great deal from these reports to educate and learn more about U.S. democracy. This could also be a good lesson for those who always regarded American civilization as the yardstick of the extent of progress in other countries to learn and understand that behind this colorful and deceitful civilization, a devilish demon is hiding who, for its own ends, would not refuse to commit any criminal and aggressive act.

From the beginning of the climax of Iran's Islamic movement, we witnessed how some of affluent Iranians fled the country to take refuge in the so-called American welfare and tranquillity. But these people who at that time branded their compatriots who had arisen against dictatorship, colonialism and oppression, as a handful of savages, now can be surprised to see that all that propaganda elaborating the endless American welfare and abundance was nothing more than deceitful and colorful propaganda, and those who fled to the so-called heaven of democracy have no choice but to live in a country that has made the fascists [words indistinct] honored, and have overtaken the Mau Mau for savagery.

It would be worthwhile for the U.S. leaders to know about the statement being issued by 200 U.S. residents in Iran. These people have expressed their extreme happiness and willingness to continue to live in Iran, and perhaps they know much better than their country's leaders what happened to the 60,000 Japanese living in the U.S. during World War II, and that the United States is quite prepared to commit any criminal act in order to maintain its so-called dignity and to hide its great defeat in Iran. Or for example to prove to the American public that the United States is invincible.

Yet this invincible creature that in its savage attacks on Iran has achieved no more than disgrace, now is exercing its power on the undefended and disarmed Iranians, so perhaps, through condemning a few of them, retaining its honor. Yet the United States is unaware that in order to maintain dignity one must first of all possess humanity, and then to look for esteem and glory.

American Couple Arrested

NC101416 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 10 (AFP)--An American couple carrying West German passports, a pistol and 150 grams of hashish were arrested in the town of Ardakan, 650 kilometers (390 miles) southeast of Tehran, the Newspaper KEYHAN reported today.

The newspaper said Mariann Teper and Axel Manfred, who entered Iran on May 2 from Pakistan and were arrested on Wednesday, admitted to being U.S. citizens despite their West German papers.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Guards Killed in Clashes

LD091032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] According to a report from the news center in Urumiyah, in a clash which took place yesterday between the guards corps and some armed persons in Takab, one of the suburbs of the town of Miandow AB, a few guards were martyred or injured. Also, yesterday a clash took place in Kholteh village, in Sardasht district, between gendarmerie personnel and assailants. As a result, one of the gendarmerie personnel was martyred and another one was injured. The governor general of West Azarbayjan while announcing this news told our correspondent: We still have not received an accurate report concerning the number of persons martyred or injured in the recent clash.

Voting in Urumiyeh

LD091727 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, voting in the second round of the Majlis elections in Urumiyeh was carried out simultaneously with other cities and towns. According to the same report, the deputy in charge of political affairs of the governorate general of West Azarbayjan and the supervisor of Urumiyeh governorate today said: Efforts to create a healthy atmosphere in which an unbiased election could be held in the Kurdish areas of Urumiyeh were not fruitful and it was impossible to send balloting boxes to these areas.

Looting in Sanandaj

LD091800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 09 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the following statement was issued by the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight:

In His exalted name. At this time when counterrevolutionaries and illegally armed people are spending the last days of their mass slaughter and resistance in Sanandaj, those people who claim to be serving the Kurdish masses and devoted to the health and welfare of the people of Kordestan have started looting the property and furniture of houses and stores of the people who have fled the town and have taken refuge with the army. The people of this city request the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the public media to go to Sanandaj and witness the execution of Muslim people and the looting.

Clash Near Sanandaj

LD091801 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 09 May 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Hamadan, in yesterday's confrontation at Salavatabad near Sanandaj between the Revolution Guards of Hamadan and raiders, two guardsmen called Hoseyn Shahhoseyni, air force technicians from [word indistinct] air base and the commanding officer of the Revolution Guards in Hamadan, and Abolqasem Ja'fari were martyred. According to the same report four other guardsmen were injured in this confrontation. Bodies of the two martyrs were buried after a ceremony at 1600 today. Different groups of people of Hamadan took part in the ceremony.

Gendarmerie Post Attacked

GF101359 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The commander of the Dasht-e Azadegan gendarmerie regiment has announced that gendarmes in the Bostan district were subjected to several attacks by certain unidentified elements carrying RPG-7 weapons at 0230 today. The attackers encountered resistance and counteraction by the gendarmes. By taking advantage of the darkness, they retreated into the surrounding reed and cane plantation areas.

The commander of the Dasht-e Azadegan regiment also added that regiment personnel are conducting investigations to identify these elements. He said the offensive did not result in any casualties or financial losses.

Fars Citizens Support Governor

GF101540 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Technical workers of Lamer district, the corps of the reconstruction crusade for northern Fars, the city council, the imam's housing foundation, the prosecutor's office of theAbadeh Islamic Revolution Court, a great number of Bavanat citizens and workers at the Hafez tile and ceramic plant have expressed support for Mr 'Ali Danesh-Monfared and have asked him to remain in his post.

Unauthorized Banknotes Confiscated

GF101550 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In a telephone interview with our correspondent, Ahmad Modarresizadeh, the governor of Bushehr, has reported that as of this morning, 58,580,000 rials, all in banknotes, have been discovered and confiscated.j The money has been seized from smugglers, who were planning to bring it into the country, by the Bushehr gendarmerie's coast guard patrol.

Also, according to reports from a gendarmerie commander in Bushehr Province, approximately 99 million rials, all in 10,000-rial banknotes, have been discovered and confiscated in the past 48 hours.

Contraband Confiscated in Fars

GF101606 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Gendarmes have discovered and eradicated 826 hectares of poppies in Kazerun, 5 hectares in Lar and 3,400 square meters in Firuzabad.

The Fars gendarmerie has also reported that during the 2-week period ending 5 May, 6.5 tons of opium, 7 heavy and hunting weapons and 27 kg of bullets and shells were discovered and seized. During this same period, 771,400 (?cartons) of Winston cigarettes, 62 gold coins, 3,599 foreign [word indistinct], 2,460 kg of smuggled tea, 2,082 pairs of foreign-made shoes, 14 bales of smuggled fabric, 280 bags of foreign rice and large quantity of smuggled blouses, shirts, polyester fabric and smuggled slacks were discovered and confiscated by gendarmes in areas under the jurisdiction of the Fars gendarmerie.

Mines Explode Near Paveh

LD101721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The governor of Paveh, speaking to the Kermanshah news unit this afternoon stated that at 1500 two land mines exploded on a road in Qeshlaq, Tazehabad, within 18 km of Paveh. As a result of these explosions, a minibus with 12 passengers and a truck were damaged. One of the passengers of the minibus was killed and seven were wounded. The driver of the truck was also killed and his codriver was injured.

The governor of Paveh said that all the wounded are in critical condition and they have been transferred to Kermanshah by helicopters.

The governor of Paveh said that because of the clashes in Paveh during the past few days, which have resulted in the martyrdom of some of the inhabitants, the people of this region have asked the president to dispatch a delegation [to the region].

Khomeyni Addresses Kurds

LD110952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] This morning representative of Muslim Kurdish peshmerga were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting Imam Khomeyni said: Kordestan is yours and the people saw what the political groups did to them. Advise the people to throw the political groups out of the region themselves. The people and you yourselves should help. God willing the situation will change. Good luck.

According to the same report one of the representatives of Muslim Kurdish peshmerga said at this meeting: We have fought up to now and are ready to shed our blood to the last drop for you and for dear Islam. We ask the Government of the Islamic Republic to strengthen us against the counterrevolutionary groups.

Officials Killed by Landmine

LD111016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, as a result of an explosion last night which blew up a jeep carrying the Urumiyeh central committee officials stationed in Bozorgabad, one of the villages near Urumiyeh, four officials of the committee were martured and three others were seriously injured. They were travelling in a jeep on their way to the village of Bozorgabad, when their vehicle hit a mine planted on the road to the village.

Also last night there was sporadic shooting in Urumiyeh from various kinds of firearms. The shooting occurred at the town barracks, the gendarmerie battalion and the central bureau of the Revolution Guards Corps. The fire was returned by military and security personnel. There were no casualties. In a telephone contact this morning the governor general of Western Azarbayjan confirmed these reports said: During the past week there have been serious confrontations in (Kor-Teh) region in Sardasht. He also said that, unfortunately during these confrontations eight gendarmes have been martyred and a number of people injured.

Representative Appointed in Sanandaj

LD111700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the following command has been communicated to Abu Sharif on behalf of President Bani-Sadr:

In his exalted name: Brother Abu Sharif is assigned as representative of the president in Sanandaj to take charge of the following: full coordination between the armed forces in terms of drawing up operations and their decisive and careful implementation; immediate rectification of shortcomings in terms of equipment and foodstuffs in accordance with the guidance of the Koran; prevention of the course of action of counterrevolutionary elements from leading to anger and acts of violence; assistance to defenseless people in whatever they might need so that after establishing order the government may be able, (?in response to) the people's expectations, to identify itself in the language understood by Kurdish brothers and sisters.

[Signed] The president and commander in chief of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Urumiyeh Attack

LD111716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the public relations office of the Urumiyeh Islamic Revolution Guard Corps today announced that at 0100 this morning some assailants armed with heavy and light weapons attacked the Revolution Guards base in Urumiyeh. The assailants were forced to retreat when they were faced with the strong resistance of the Revolution Guards. The assailants stole a Peykan car from a poultry unit belonging to the foundation of the oppressed while they were retreating.

During the same raid the assailants left behind 10 eggshaped grenades and some cartridges of various types of arms.

Kordestan Clash

LD111730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the official in charge of public relations of the Corps of R volution Guards of the western part of the country, stationed in Kermanshah, has stated in an interview that in the clash which occurred in the village of Lokeh in Bijar, Kordestan region, between the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards and the armed forces, on one hand, and armed assailants, on the other. One of the Islamic Revolution Corps guardsmen, named Yadollah Qasemi, was martyred and two other guardsmen injured.

In the clash 20 of the armed assailants were also killed. The report further says that considerable quantity of arms and equipment, including several 50 caliber (?machineguns), mortars and a Land rover vehicle on which a 50 caliber automatic had been installed, were seized from the assailants.

The official in charge of public relations of the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in the western part of the country, stationed in Kermanshah, added: Some time ago a number of armed individuals turned themselves in to the Paveh guards corps in Bayangan. According to the report, in retaliation for the clash last Friday, before holding prayers, a number of armed assailants of the Iraqi Ba'th regime attached the congregational mosque in Bayangan, took some defenseless people hostage and declared that they would hold them until the return of the armed individuals who surrendered to the Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

Ayatollah Issues Call

GF120930 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by Ayatollah Rabbani Sherazi: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O esteemed farmers of Fars Province, may their success last forever. In this time of grain harvesting, it should be remembered that certain groups want to harm our agriculture in order to strike at Iran's economy and halt its drive for self-sufficiency so that needy hands would be outstretched toward foreigners. Taking into consideration the economic blockade of the imperialists and their allies, these groups want to bring Iran under their control and kill Iran's Revolution in the womb. Therefore, it should be remembered that you farmers should watch your fields and products with full vigilance and stip any and all kinds of sabotage. You should also report such attempts to the gendarmerie districts. The gendarmerie, meanwhile is dutybound to prevent and block any kind of sabotage, never allowing such groups to destroy agricultural products.

Meanwhile, I call upon all farmers who have received God's blessings to think about the needy and act according their canon duty by paying alms for their products to the poor. I ask for the success of all from the Almighty.

Paveh Protest

LD121010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The central new bureau reports that the inhabitants of Paveh closed today all roads leading to Paveh in protests against the cancellation of elections inthe town by the president's seven-member commission.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Aircraft in Iranian Airspace

GF101336 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] An Iraqi aircraft violated Iranian airspace in the Abadan region this morning. While reporting the incident to a PARS correspondent in this city, an informed source from the Abadan petroleum protection center said the aircraft was forced to return to Iraq as a result of antiaircraft fire initiated by personnel charged with protecting the petroleum industry.

Khuzestan Inspection

GF111419 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to a report issued by the public relations office of the Khuzestan governor's office, Mr Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi, the governor of Khuzestan, visited the border unexpectedly yesterday and inspected the preparedness of gendarmerie personnel and the Corps of the Revolution Guards stationed in the border districts.

The Khuzestan governor also visited the Shalamcheh gendarmerie district at 0130 yesterday and inspected its readiness. He visited other border districts at 0200 and assessed the military readiness of the gendarmes and the corps of the Revolution Guards.

Farmers Warned

GF111733 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] In an announcement issued by the public relations office of the Khuzestan governor's office, the people have been warned that saboturs will enter Iran from Iraq and attempt to burn the wheatfields. Muslim citizens are hereby warned to beware of these plots. These individuals are attempting to destroy domestic production and force the country into importing wheat and other grains, which would result in dependency upon other countries.

Their aim is also to create doubt among the farmers toward the Islamic Republic of Iran by implying that the government is incapable of providing security in the region.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI BRIEFED BY AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LX101814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Mohammad Mokri, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR, was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dr Mokri presented the imam of the nation a report from the place of his commission.

According to the same report, the Iranian ambassador to in the USSR will return to Moscow tomorrow.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD102020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The DPRK ambassador this morning met and conferred with president Bani-Sadr in Tehran. A PARS NEWS AGENCY report says that bilateral relations were discussed at this meeting.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH REVOLUTION GUARD COMMANDERS

LD091044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] This morning Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr held a meeting with the commanders of the Revolution Guards Corps throughout the country to study and discuss issues concerning the Guards Corps. For the past week a seminar has been working on drawing up and codifying the regulations governing the Guards Corps with the participation of representatives and commanders of the provincial corps. This seminar will continue for the next few days. During the seminar sessions discussions have been held on what traits and ideological qualities commanders should have.

KHALKHALI APPOINTED HEAD OF ANTINARCOTICS FORCES

LD101056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali has been appointed by our country's president to head the struggle against narcotics. We have a report in this connection to which we draw your attention:

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali has been appointed by the president of the republic to head the struggle against narcotics. Following this appointment, Mr Khalkhali, in an interview, said:

For some time now those who are engaged in fighting narcotics and have caught a number of smugglers would come to me and ask me to supervise the business of fighting narcotics. But since I had immense responsibilities I could not undertake this task.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali then said: During a trip to the provinces of Fars, Hormozegan and Kerman, I noticed that counterrevolution had a vast organization for the import of narcotics, which they used to assassinate our young people--and this form of assassination is far worse than those assassinations achieved by counterrevolution through the use of arms. Therefore, I accepted this appointment, and Mr Bani-Sadr has ordered me to conduct an investigation into the matter in hand and to proceed to arrest smugglers--and I will not show any mercy in this connection.

Noting how cheaply narcotics may be obtained and the fact that such drugs are even sold inside the country's prisons, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said: I will prosecute the perpetrators of such activities, and we will take firm steps in this direction.

Pertaining to cooperation with other agencies in this matter, Mr Khalkhali said: We will have close cooperation with the police department, the committees and the antinarcotics department and--God willing--we will issue judgement in this connection in accordance with religious law. And in order to save addicts we will have to have very close cooperation with doctors.

DEZFUL FRIDAY IMAM SAYS IRAN 'SUPPORTED BY GOD'

GF101806 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Ayatollah Qazi led Friday prayers in Dezful's Khomeyni mosque, where many Dezful citizens participated. In his first speech, Ayatollah Qazi said the defeat of U.S. military interference in Iran and the outcome of the attack by terrorists and Iraqi Ba'thist elements on the Iranian Embassy in London demonstrate that God supports this nation. Therefore, the superpowers and Iran's enemies should know that this nation is not alone. It is supported by the only God.

In his second speech, the Dezful Friday imam said the wicked Iraqi regime is assigning its elements to engage in fratricide in Kordestan and other regions. It is also encouraging leftists to carry out acts of sabotage and intrigue. The Friday imam said we must punish and suppress these paid and foreign elements. He said the nation's youth should be prepared to oppose both internal and external enemies at all times.

The Friday imam then addressed a message to the Interior Ministry and the Khuzestan governor's office and said the citizens of Dezful demand a capable Muslim, revolutionary governor to fill the vacant post. He said he hoped this demand would be carried out as soon as possible.

FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH RETURNS TO TEHRAN

LD100954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Tehran from Zurich this morning. The Iranian foreign minister left for Belgrade last Wednesday heading a delegation of prominent officials from the Foreign Ministry in order to participate in the funeral ceremonies of Marshal Tito, the late president of Yugoslavia.

During his sojourn in Belgrade, our country's foreign minister met the officials and leaders of various countries who were there to attend the ceremonies and carried out talks on relations between Iran and these countries and also on international issues.

Report of Hua Guofeng Meeting

LD091028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] According to the report of the correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran dispatched to Yugoslavia, at 0600 this morning, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of our country, met and conferred with Hua Guofeng, leader of the PRC, for a half-hour at the Intercontinental Hotel in Belgrade.

At this meeting, the relations between the two countries and the desire for their expansion on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the each other's affairs were discussed and agreement was reached on these issues. At these discussions both sides demanded the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and they announced that the destiny of Afghanistan should be decided by the people of that country.

At the end of this meeting, Hua Guofeng invited Sadeq Qotbzadeh to visit the PRC.

According to our correspondent's report, Sadeq Qotbzadeh last night met and conferred with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The main line of these discussions concerned the expansion of the international commission of inquiry concerning the crimes of the deposed shah. During these discussions, Iran's foreign minister announced that this commission has not so far informed Iran of the result of its activities. It was decided that Kurt Waldheim should take some action concerning this issue as soon as possible.

According to this report, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Yugoslavia was also present at the meetings between the foreign minister of our country and various political personalities in Belgrade.

Meeting with Yugoslav Minister

LD091756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, who went to Belgrade to take part in the funeral ceremonies held for the late leader of Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito, this morning left Belgrade for Zurich accompanied by the Swiss minister of foreign affairs.

According to the same report, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, before leaving for Switzerland, met and conferred with the Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs. At this meeting the Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs said concerning the American hostages: During the past few days, when a great number of leaders and representative groups from different countries were present in Belgrade, many of them, among other things, asked for a speedy solution of the issue of the hostage taking in Iran and political representatives of third countries asked me to inform the Government of Iran about this.

He told the minister of foreign affairs of our country: Although the Islamic Revolution of Iran enjoys the complete support of all the representatives of these countries, they nevertheless stated that while Iran does not agree to release the American hostages, Third World countries and the nonaligned countries cannot fully defend the anti-imperialist policies followed by Iran and the Iranian nation's struggle against superpowers.

According to our correspondent, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, replying to the remarks made by the Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs, said: The taking of the hostages in Iran was the will of a nation that had been plundered and violated by America for 25 years and we believe that this act should not weaken the stance taken by the Third World countries toward Iran; moreover, these countries should learn to fight against superpowers from this revolutionary act by the nation of Iran.

According to our ocrrespondent's report, following this meeting the foreign ministers of the two countries announced that the expansion of superpowers into Third World countries should be stopped as soon as possible. At this meeting the Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs talked about the effect of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in the region and the influential role that this country can play among the nonaligned countries through our minister of foreign affairs.

The same report says that the minister of foreign affairs of Switzerland, who accompanied his Iranian counterpart from Belgrade to Switzerland, conferred with him on the way. Qotbzadeh talked about the many problems that the U.S. Government is creating for Iranians who are residents in that country and asked him to demand a solution to these problems from the U.S. Government as soon as possible. It is noteworthy that the Government of Switzerland attends to the interests of the U.S. Government in Iran.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh, after arriving in Zurich, continued his discussions with the Swiss minister of foreign affairs.

POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER OUTLINES AREAS OF COOPERATION

LD110824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The Polish deputy minister of overseas trade said at the conclusion of his talks with Iranian authorities in Tehran: Our talks showed that conditions favorable to both countries exist in the specialized fields. These include: exports for the completion of industrial projects, such as sugar processing plants, powerplants, mining equipment, railroad equipment, shipbuilding and so forth.

The Polish deputy minister of overseas trade said: Poland is able to build a dye and spare parts manufacturing plant for textile plants.

He also said: Regarding the importance of the agricultural and foodstuffs economy in Iran, the possibility exists for the extension of cooperation in improving agricultural land, constructing water reservoirs for farming, supplying agricultural machinery and constructing plants for the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

AMBASSADOR REPORTS ON MISSION TO AFRICAN, GULF COUNTRIES

LD101112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Kuwait was received in audience by Imam Khomyeni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to whom he reported on his missions to Qatar and other countries in Africa and in the region.

At the end of the audience he spoke with a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter. He said: During the meeting with the leader of the revolution I gave an account to the imam on the dimensions of the plots hatched by the Iraqi Ba'th government in the region and in Africa; on international issues in the area; and on the morale of Muslims in Africa and fact that they are awaiting for Iran to exercise an active, Islamic foreign policy.

Pertaining to Kuwait's position toward the encroachments of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the plots by the Iraqi Ba'th government, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait said: The point which one should always bear in mind in connection with Kuwait's role in the region is the fact that Kuwait secures most of its needs through the maritime route of the Persian Gulf. The continuation of that country's economic life depends on the existence of tranquillity among this maritime route. Therefore, our foreign policy in general strives to reduce clashes and to remove an unlawful presence by the super-powers from the region.

In reply to another question on the repercussions of Iran's Islamic Revolution in Africa and other countries of the region, the Iranian ambassador said: The sentiments and affection shown by the people and the leadership of those countries which enjoy national regimes toward Iran's Islamic Revolution and Imam Khomeyni are really indescribable. In these countries U.S. imperialism and its myrmidons are striving for two things: First, not allow a link to be established between Iran's Islamic Revolution and the anti-imperialist forces in the African Continent, and, second, to falsify the face of the Islamic Revolution as far as is possible and even impudently to give a wrong image of the leader of the revolution. I think it is here that our foreign policy has not been noticeably active and the Iranian embassy in Algiers, too, does not play an active role. In east and southern Africa we have not been able to make our presence felt.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON WEST'S 'BIASED' PROPAGANDA

LD112022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] And now, please pay attention to our commentary for tonight about the biased propaganda against the Islamic Revolution of Iran:

No revolution or even anti-imperialist movement can be found in the world which is not humiliated and insulted by the Western media. These Western propaganda systems have the lead of most of the mass media of the world in their hands, thus they dictate their ideas to all the mass media of the world, thus injecting their satanic thoughts into the minds of the people of the world so easily that after a while they penetrate deeply into the public opinion of the people and the people believe their propaganda against the aims of each revolution.

In order to feed their propaganda systems, Western countries go in search of faults in a revolution or mistakes made by leaders of each revolution. These faults and mistakes, however small they might be, are magnified by tricks, which they are more familiar with, and brought to the attention of the whole world, with a great deal of show. Unfortunately, in this process some unaware internal critics, who believe they are sympathizers of the revolution, serve the Western propaganda agents by feeding them (?with complaints). But these internal critics, who perhaps are not too biased, will realize their own mistakes when they hear their complaints reported from Baghdad Radio or the BBC, mixed with a lot of sympathy. Or they read their criticisms in large print in the Zionist papers of Germany, England and the United States.

Naturally the extent of any counterrevolutionary propaganda of Western countries directly depends on the strength of the revolutionary country and the intensity of its fight against imperialism. The more decisive and uncompromising the leaders of a revolution are, the more intensified is the poisonous propaganda.

In Iran, if a mosquito sneezes, there will be a clamor in the press and radios all over the world; and if a counterrevolutionary group issues a statement that, for instance, they believe that Iran and Iraq have secretly agreed to smash the Kurdish people, this report will be broadcast by the BBC immediately. And if some internal opposition groups criticize the two-stage election by their superficial arguments as a reactionary plot, then Baghdad Radio will broadcast this report immediately. And if a mercenary agent of Zionism is punished for his crimes, Amnesty International will protest right away; and her ladyship Ashraf Moluk Pahlavi [the shah's sister] will also protest against this action; and what could be better, because then no one will doubt that the sentence issued by the Islamic court has been really fair.

The importance of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the intensity of our anti-imperialist struggles are better shown by observing that many radio stations in the world have increased the duration of their programs in Persian and many unknown radio stations in the world, in countries which have never had any dealings with Iran, are now broadcasting programs in Persian.

The flood of reporters, who do not even hesitate to transmit the picture of a stray dog searching among the rubbish dumps in the south of Tehran, as evidence of the miserable condition in Iran after the revolution, is the best proof of the hostility and hatred of Western capitalist countries of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is like a thorn in their eyes; and perhaps they better become blind and not see that our revolution is becoming stronger every day.

GENERAL SHADMEHR COMMENTS ON ENEMY AIR ATTACK 'RUMORS'

LD091754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1717 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] We draw your attention to a news report just handed me. Following a PARS correspondent's query at 2030 tonight of Major General Shadmehr, the chief of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic Army, the latter referred to all rumors concerning another raid by foreign aircraft and helicopters in Khorasan and Esfahan provinces as baseless. He said:

These false reports and rumors are spread by the enemy's fifth column in order to attract the attention of the Army and the people to a certain part of our homeland, so that they might deal a blow to the country from another direction.

Commenting further on these rumors, Major General Shadmehr said:

At 0200 this morning it was learned that enemy aircraft had been observed in the Tabas region. Immediately afterwards, reconnaisance aircraft started a search. However, they did not see anything. The extent of these rumors went so far that it was reported that eight aircraft had been seen. Subsequently, the reconnaissance unit resumed its search, but there was no trace of the enemy aircraft in Khorasan and Esfahan provinces.

Referring to the Army's alertness, he said: Now it is the army's duty to have its forces always ready.

He called on the people to be vigilant and ignore such rumors.

Condemnation of False Alerts

LD102111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report on the observance of enemy airplanes and helicopters in Iranian skies, the following statement was issued today by the Islamic Republic police department:

Dear compatriots, the enemies of the Islamic nation and the Iranian people, especially the world-devouring U.S. imperialism, in the past few days have embarked on new psychological warfare through mobilizing their fifth column in order to disrupt our people's unity of expression, so as to achieve their odious objectives, namely the resumption of their domination over our society and plundering of our wealth.

One of the methods used by our enemies in this psychological warfare is to spread rumors such as concerning the landing of certain airplanes and helicopters in certain parts of the country and asserting that a military aggression is in progress. By spreading such rumors they wish to cause anxiety and panic among our people and to expend the efforts of the armed forces in meaningless operations.

In foiling the ominous objectives of the enemy agents, the police department calls on the dear compatriots to avoid spreading baseless rumors, to maintain calm and at the same time to exercise all their care and vigilance so that, immediately on observing any suspicious airplanes and helicopters in Iranian skies, they report the matter by dialing the following telephone numbers: 303133, 392485, 314021/9.

MAN EXECUTED ON HEROIN SMUGGLING CHARGE

LD112010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran has condemned to death Asadollah Eshraqi, son of 'Ali, on charges of purchasing 12.5 kg of heroin and transporting it from Zahedan to Tehran and cooperating with a large gang of smugglers, within the country and abroad. He was executed by firing squad.

MAN SOUGHT BY COURT FOR 'COLLABORATING' WITH CIA

GF111618 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 11 May 80

[Announcement issued by the public relations office of the Andimeshk Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards; no date given]

[Text] All struggling Muslim citizens of Andimeshk are hereby informed that Mr Mohammad Reza Rostami, who played an important role in the recent clashes in Andimeshk and was arrested at that time by Andimeshk citizens, is now wanted by the prosecutors office of the Islamic Revolution court in the city of Miyaneh, Azerbayjan. He has been indicted for collaborating with the CIA, reporting brother members of the Islamic society in the United States to the CIA and stealing the property of Muslim students in that country.

All faithful Muslim brothers and sisters of Andimeshk, who have any information or evidence relating to this individual, are requested to report to the Dezful Islamic Revolution court, located on UNESCO (?street), as soon as possible.

COUNCIL TO APPROVE MOBILIZATION HEADQUARTERS ARTICLES

LD110645 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY; last night at the end of one of the sessions of the Revolution Council committee, Hojat ol-Islam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, a Revolution Council member, stated to reporters: Following the approval of the national mobilization headquarters bill, the articles of association of this headquarters was also approved by the committee members.

On the same subject, Hojjat ol-Islam Amir Majd, supervisor of the national mobilization headquarters, while confirming this to the reporters, said: The articles of association of the national mobilization headquarters should be approved by all Revolution Council members. He forecast that the articles of association would probably be submitted to the Revolution Council session today--Sunday--for final approval.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL ISSUES WARNING TO PUBLISHERS

LD111034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The office of the prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution of Iran has issued a statement announcing that during the past month 40 counterrevolutionary publications, which were being published without a permit and in violation of the country's regulations, were banned by this office and that it intends to put a stop to these rumor-mongering conspirators.

In another part of this statement, it says: While warning all periodicals, newspapers and magazines, we ask them to stop conspiring and following the path of America. Otherwise, they will be severely dealt with.

ROME REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

LD091904 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Now here is a report on an interview with Bani-Sadr, the Iranian president. Over to Maurizio Mengoni:

Bani-Sadr's plan for containing the offensive of the Islamic integralists [as heard], who are without doubt winning again in the second round of the elections as I speak, has the strength of simplicity. The president of the republic explained its essential features to us:

I will appoint the prime minister during the next few days, and perhaps even in the next few hours, but in any case before parliament sits. The head of the new government, who must have the full confidence of Ayatollah Khomeyni, concluded Bani-Sadr, will thus also certainly obtain the confidence of parliament.

During the interview, we dealt with the principal problems of Iran's domestic and foreign policy and received clear and precise replies. Here are the salient ones:

On relations with Europe: The Revolution Council will in the next few days discuss the European call for substantial progress in the resolution of the American hostage affair. However, even if the EEC were to cut off commercial relations with Tehran on 17 May, Iran, Bani-Sadr formally assured us, will not expel the Italian firms and workers still operating inside the country--about 1,700 persons in all.

On relations with the communist countries: We will certainly not allow ourselves to be suffocated by the Western economic bloc but in seeking new partners, elaborated the president, we will favor countries that do not threaten our independence. Put more clearly: not the Soviet Union.

On economic development and oil: Beheshti, the chief of the Iranian integralists, and Bani-Sadr's principal adversary, closed his election campaign with a demagogic proposal for sharing all the income and property of Iranians equally among all citizens. Bani-Sadr told us, smiling, that the idea might even be a good one but one must first produce wealth if one does not wish merely to share out poverty. On this subject, (the broached) the problem of oil. We have reduced production, explained the president, because we have no interest in increasing our saving accounts in Western banks. Oil should serve the reconstruction of the country. When we have formulated a precise and clear development program, and above all when the conditions necessary to get the economy moving in Iran are restored, then we will open the oil taps again.

Visibly tired by the tension he has been under recently, Bani-Sadr took his leave of us with a message for Italians: Our relations have always been good; our interests coincide. Everything can be resolved for the best, he concluded, if we bear that in mind.

MINISTER CHAMRAN INTERVIEWED BY PARIS DAILY LE MATIN

LD091215 Paris LE MATIN in French 3-4 May 80 p 10

[Philippe Lapousterie interview with Iranian Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran in Tehran: "'To Free the Hostages America Must Be Put on Trial'"--date unspecified]

[Text] This "conscientious pupil" is close to the Imam Khomeyni with whom he has shared the vital struggle: the struggle of the "disinherited." Mostafa Chamran is one of the small family of people who have laid on the spot the bases of a political movement with military branches.

Mostafa Chamran is beginning to show himself in Iranian public life. Last week he delivered the address at Friday's prayers and for the first time since his appointment he spoke on Tehran radio. In the event of failure by the authorities he could assert himself as the man of resource.

He received us for 2 hours in his office situated a few meters from President Bani-Sadr's, at the seat of the republic's presidency.

Small and rather corpulent, he seems endowed with a great sense of calm, as one who is used to resolving problems and dealing with difficulties. You can feel it in the way he tal s of the problems, and primarily the problem of the hostages. "To understand this question of the hostages," he says, "we need to go back and to understand why it happened. We are a little country which has suffered 60 years of political domination by the United States. During that time the United States did everything in our country: 300,000 people killed, 1 million thrown into prison, billions of dollars plundered, the country's economy ravaged and our civilization, our way of life and our morality totally destroyed by foreign forces. The best example of this is the CIA's coup to overthrow Doctor Mosaddeq in 1953.

"In one single demonstration in 1962 there were 15,000 deaths. The United States foisted the worst possible disasters on us. When finally the revolution triumphed in 1979, the people wanted to take deep breaths of this liberty and this independence which were so dearly bought.

And it was then that we realized that, even after the revolution, the United States was not leaving us alone and was continuing to plot. The plotting continued, 'the ill will,' as Sartre used to say, became intolerable. The Iranian nation then exploded and yelled out its rejection of the United States; it wanted to rouse the world and shake it up. It is one of the prophet's sayings that 'it is an oppressed man's right to cry out against cruelty by any method whatever.' So the Iranian nation used the method of insult against the United States."

Holding Hostages Not an End in Itself

"Since then, politicians come to tell us about diplomatic rules and international laws. These laws are certainly valid for countries which respect the rights of others, but not for a country which has been so cruel toward us for so long. By holding the hostages in the embassy our nation wanted to make the world aware of what was being hatched in Iran and to rouse the sleeping consciences of the peoples to the dangers of colonialism in the Third World."

For Chamran, to forget the conditions behind this taking of hostages is to risk repeating "past mistakes" and risk misunderstanding the conditions for freeing the hostages. Those who are seeking a solution must bear these conditions in mind.

"To settle this problem of the hostages, a precondition would therefore be the sentence by an international court in Tehran condemning past U.S. policy in Iran. This proposal seems to have fathered the agreement of the Iranian political forces. The release of the hostages, whose detention is not an end in itself, might then be envisaged. Our aim is to denounce the U.S. policy of domination and to pass sentence on 60 years of one policy in Iran."

Referring to the recent U.S. raid, Chamran explains: "This accident which capsized the U.S. operation is rather like a miracle. But there remains one fact: This was part of a very sophisticated global plan to break the regime. This plot brought numerous elements into play, notably opening a front in Kordestan and a simultaneous Iraqi attack. There was some Iranian collusion, especially with the commando officers who spoke Persian. At present there is an incessant political campaign against the Islamic Revolution. The rightwing organizations are active, especially in the army, where tape cassettes bearing appeals by the shah's ex-generals attacking the regime are being circulated. At the same time, leftwing groups in the universities are performing acts of sabotage against the regime, using the same slogans as the right against the Islamic regime, accusing Khomeyni and the authorities of being 'puppets of imperialism' which is the last straw. Moreover, many arms are entering the country at present from Iraq, Baluchestan and Khuzestan. On a more global level there is underlying cooperation between the superpowers in the region."

Five Million Iranians Prepared for Suicide

"In general terms the USSR entered Afghanistan to silence the United States, and the latter is entering Iran to silence the USSR. It is a trade-off. It is not that the two superpowers have the same plans, but they have agreed to set their differences aside in order to bring down the Islamic Revolution and then settle their problems. We expect a further U.S. military attack, perhaps many more. Thus we velieve that international opinion should make a move."

[Question] Is all this not leading to war?

[Answer] We do not fear war since, for the underprivileged peoples, Iran is so clearly defending justice. This would strengthen all those peoples in their desire for independence and freedom. If the United States wanted to fight the Iranian nation and invade the country it would be faced by 5 million people prepared for suicide, and 20 million freedom fighters. Indeed, this is why the United States is resorting to other methods, such as propaganda, to act against Iran.

[Question] Can the Iranian Army hold out?

[Answer] To those who cite the Iranian Army's weakness I would say that this army is now stronger than ever. For the first time it is helped by the people instead of being isolated and hated by the populace, as in the past. We rely increasingly on the people and not the army to thwart conspiracies. Even in Kordestan, for example, the army will only fight if its has the population's support. For the future we want a conventional army which alone will organize national defense and provide the technicians for the advanced weaponry (aircraft,tanks and missiles), although the whole nation will be its soldiers. As people say here, the only way to have a cut-price professional army is to have an army of 20 million. Being encircled and exposed to the whole world's hostility we could not manage without an army during the first year of the revolution, which was the time it would have taken to reorganize it completely on new bases. We are making changes gradually. This choice is forced on us.

We have been short of spare parts from the early days of the revolution. This is not connected with the blockade. Despite that, there are now four times as many helicopters and airplanes in working order as there were at the start of the revolution. The technicians are making certain spares themselves and no longer waste anything. Furthermore, you can buy vital spares elsewhere. This blockade is forcing us finally to be more alert and become more independent. [answer ends]

Europe's Role

Mostafa Chamran is aroused when he speaks of Europe, toward which he makes a veritable appeal. Within his world philosophy Europe is practically essential for the success of the Iranian Revolution's ideals. "Europe must understand that it is to its own advantage, particularly to France's to cooperate with the Third World and, above all, with the Arab countries and Iran. The Iranian nation fears the superpowers and wants to cooperate with Europe, and with France in particular. For their part, it is in the interests of France and Europe to deal with Iran, since we can trade oil and other minerals for Europe's technology. This would thus be a cooperation without domination or fear. This is what we seek. On the more general, political level, only this alliance between Europe and the Middle East, a cooperation between the two, can balance the superpowers. This is the only way to control them and halt their dangerous course. Apart from a Europe-Middle East axis, no one else will be able to control the two superpowers." History's examples are not encouraging.

[Question] In the final analysis will you not have to resort to the protection of one superpower in order to fight the other?

[Answer] I would rather give up than barter these principles. It is not difficult to achieve a balance between the superpoers. We, for our part, must show something new, and defend new ideas.

[Question] Do you not fear war with Iraq?

[Answer] If there were a war it would only last a few days. The Iraqi nation is opposed to their army, and the Iraqi regime is founded on dictatorship and terrorism. [paragraph continues]

It would collapse from within. War between Iraq and Iran would shatter the Baghdad regime's equilibrium. If the Iraqis penetrate Iran the people here will continue to struggle. However, if the Iranian Army were to go a single meter into Iraq it would be applauded by the Iraqi people. The Iraqi regime has recently killed Iraq's most famous religious figure. When you reach that point you already have a disaster.

[Question] You oppose the United States without the USSR, you are struggling against the hostility of existing regimes, you have internal fronts springing up on political, economic and regional problems: Could there be a more complete isolation or a more difficult situation?

[Answer] You open the road toward perfection by meeting all these challenges together. The Iranian national will be forged in upheaval, at the heart of the world's problems. This will be a lesson for the whole world.

L'UNITA INTERVIEWS LEFTIST LEADER MAS'UD RAJAVI

LD091339 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 7 May 80 p 3

[Siegmund Ginzberg interview with Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi in Tehran: "I Am Talking to the Europeans: What Use Is It to Anybody if Iran Regresses"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Tehran--"Here in Persia we say: If you open the bottle the devil comes out. Once the cork, which had been repressing this country's vital forces for decades, was removed a little of everything emerged. Not the devil of course but a multiplicity of seething social forces and conflicts, divisions and opposing influences. Somebody needs to unite them and organize them: This is what is lacking." Mas'ud Rajavi, the leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq--the leftwing Islamic organization--is very young. He is 32 years old--a large part of those 32 years having been spent in the shah's prisons, and he was only saved from execution by international mobilization--but his smile under his moustache is so lively that it tells little of all this. His face however is almost legendary. He is the most lucid of the politicians in the Iranian Revolution we have met so far. His candidacy in the presidential elections was supported by the Kurdish Democrats, the other ethnic minorities and the more progressive sectors before he was forced to withdraw because he had opposed the limitation of people's sovereignty and other gaps and uncertainities in the constitution. [President] Bani-Sadr himself had to admit that Rajavi was the only other candidate with broad popular support. Despite the intrigues--fully documented--his organization was the one which obtained the most votes after the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] in the first round of the parliamentary elections.

Of the Islamic forces the Mojahedin-e Khalq are the most open toward the Marxists and the most concerned with the experiences of the workers' and democratic movement in the rest of the world. "We are," Rajavi said, "primarily Muslims. But we are also progressive and revolutionary. Ours is a nontotalitarian Islam which links the struggle for national independence with the struggle to free labor from exploitation." As is known, words abound in Iran at present but Rajavi does not talk empty words. It is a fact that the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, because of its prestige and its ability to interpret the ideological trends of a large part of the population, acts as a cushion between the majority of Islamic forces and the secular leftwing forces. It is they who are preventing an "Indonesian-type" solution.

It was Rajavi who tried right to the end to prevent the clashes and massacre in the university and it may be thanks to his mediation that the consequences were not more serious. It is he who, in the past few days, has acted as intermediary between Bani-Sadr and the Kurdish Democrats. He stressed: "Who can control the demons who have escaped from the bottle? The mullahs with their internal divisions? An army which has been crushed and is still suffering from shock? Even Bani-Sadr can only do it if he does not break with the other democratic revolutionary forces. Otherwise there is no way out."

"An anti-imperialist revolution," he said, "needs a revolutionary organization which is capable of leading it. We do not have such an organization. We have a leader: Khomeyni. Without him we would not even have been able to get rid of the shah. But what happens after Khomeyni?"

"The first task to ensure our revolution's survival is to sever the colonial-type relations to which our country was subjected: on the economic, political and military plane and in the organization of internal security." Nobody in Iran, not even the orthodox Muslims who have set up the polemical target of the "American left" dares to dispute the anti-imperialist consistency of the Mojahedin-e Khalq's stances. However, these stances do not contain the distortions and simplifications encountered elsewhere.

"We feel deeply responsible," Rajavi said, "for world peace. Moreover we do not want to go back along paths which have left unhealed wounds in other revolutionary experiments. It is not a question of ceasing to have relations with other countries in the world and even with the capitalist countries but of changing the nature of these relations. Explain this to the European workers, who ought not to allow our revolution to be crushed or allow matters to be settled by reversing history and imagining that a return to the days of cheap oil is possible. Their future too depends on the way in which the contradictions opened up by the Third World peoples' struggle are tackled."

He also discussed the threat posed by the U.S. hostages affair: "Just a few hours after the storming of the U.S. Embassy we issued a communique warning of the danger that the detention of the hostages could distort and confuse the anti-imperialist struggle. We explained that Iran's dependent relations could not be overcome by arresting 50 individuals, even if they are spies. However, we could not oppose and reject a real movement which developed around the hostages affair and from the demand for the shah's extradition. We tried to radicalize it, direct it and place the emphasis on its anti-imperialist aspects. We succeeded, at least partly, but we must also recognize that this affair has enabled some forces in the United States to overcome the public's Vietnam complex, push moderate elements aside, ensure that Brzezinski's line prevails over Vance's, isolate Iran on the international plane and blackmail the European allies. On the other hand if the USSR had not launched a military intervention in Afghanistan the situation today would obviously be better. We want a peaceful solution to the affair. However, it is not only for us to decide: If there is a U.S. intervention our people will not tolerate it."

AFGHAN MOVEMENT SAYS SOVIET TANKS, SOLDIERS BESIEGED

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[Text] The office of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qom, in a telephone call with PARS NEWS AGENCY, said that according to reliable news reports received from Afghanistan the Muslim mojahedin are besieging 200 tanks and a number of Soviet and Afghan soldiers in (Huni) region in (Baydan) Province. The reports say that the Soviet and Afghan soldiers are in a difficult situation.